

others have done in the past—but such learning as will enable them to hew out a high road through the future.

"American working men and women will soon realize what vocational training will mean to their children, and when they do, criticism of vocational training will cease.

"In vocational schools lies the cure for the necessity of long periods of apprenticeship, during which boys and girls, underfed at home and underpaid at work, are subjected to such temptations that their survival of them should be our proudest boast.

"The whole idea of vocational training is to make boys and girls more able to support themselves, isn't it?" asked Lieut.-Gov. O'Hara.

"Well, no," said Mrs. Young. "You must add to that, that real vocational training must implant in the minds of the young a desire to become something, an ideal, a steadfast ambition."

"Would it be well to enact a minimum wage law," asked O'Hara.

"That would be special legislation," objected Mrs. Young. "Besides, as the cost of living advanced the legal minimum would remain the same."

"You have in mind a fixed law," said O'Hara. "I was thinking of a flexible one, which could be changed as needed from year to year by commissions."

"I think such a law would be a good thing," said Mrs. Young.

"You say real vocational training would give boys and girls an ambition to forge ahead; what is the ambition of a girl who leaves school at 14 and goes to work in factory or store at \$5 a week?" asked O'Hara.

"To get out of the factory or store," said Mrs. Young, decisively. "To marry or get into something else—anything else."

"Do you think factories or merchants paying girls \$5 a week a menace to the community?"

"I do."

"Do you think such places ought to be uprooted?"

"I do, and I think that the owners of them should be sent to school."

"What do you think of the Cooley vocational school bill?"

"I do not indorse it. I do not believe in training the young to consider they belong to a lower industrial class."

John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank was a surprise.

"I think that the wages paid girls in some places are a shame and disgrace," he said. "I don't believe in paying low wages. I don't think it pays, for one thing. We never put any man in our bank under bond. We pay them living wages and trust them. And none has betrayed our trust. I believe we are the only bank in Chicago that does this.

"Of course, if you enact a minimum wage law, you probably also will have to enact a maximum profit law, because unscrupulous merchants would be liable to take the difference out of the consumer by raising prices. I believe the day of such a maximum profit law, making it illegal for merchant or manufacturer to make more than a certain percentage of profit on capital invested, is coming."

James B. Forgan of the First National Bank also was fair in his answers.

Asked what he thought of a minimum wage law, he hesitated for a moment, and then said:

"It is a question of study. It is only after such a thorough and scientific investigation as your commission is making that the wage question can be settled at all."

Joe Basch of Siegel, Cooper & Co. was the same old money-greedy Basch. When vocational training was mentioned, his eyes lit up. Possibly he thought vocational training, properly handled by the employers, would mean increased efficiency on